MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 OCTOBER 1982

Lebanon

Security, Military Situation -- A car bomb explosion in Marj 'Uyun killed 3 civilians and wounded 16 others, Voice of Hope radio reported. In Beirut, the Lebanese Army extended its search operations to the Christian area, deploying in suburbs southeast of the capital, according to Beirut radio. The radio also cited reports that the authorities have decided to deploy the army in the 'Alayh region, where sectarian clashes continued throughout 14 October.

Two Israeli soldiers were wounded by Syrian snipers in eastern Lebanon, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by IDF radio. Earlier, the Israelis released a seriously wounded Syrian POW, the radio noted. Sources in Beirut cited by INA disclosed that the PLO holds 11 Israeli POW's and retains the bodies of 18 Israelis.

Public Prosecutor As'ad Jirmanus told a news conference reported by Beirut radio that as a result of the Lebanese Army's security operations, 972 detainees are being held in government prisons, including 511 Palestinians.

Al-Jumayyil Visits -- President Amin al-Jumayyil has accepted an invitation from King Husayn to visit Jordan, Beirut radio noted. Citing the magazines AL-MUSTAQBAL and AL-MAJALLAH, MENA reported that President al-Jumayyil will visit Saudi Arabia and Syria after returning from his U.S.-European tour and that he may also meet PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Morocco.

Israel

While Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir held lengthy talks in Washington with Secretary of State George Shultz, Prime Minister Menahem Begin told Likud MK's that there is a full understanding with the United States over security arrangements for southern Lebanon, according to Jerusalem radio reports. Begin has decided to improve relations with the United States and has rejected Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's critical attitude toward the U.S. Administration's policy on Lebanon, MA'ARIV reported. Meanwhile, Sharon said Israel's security belt in southern Lebanon must extend to 50 km because of the range of Syrian artillery, Jerusalem radio reported.

After his first round of talks with Shultz, Foreign Minister Shamir said in remarks broadcast by the radio that the U.S. Administration will conduct further discussions and clarifications about the Israeli proposals on Lebanon and he noted that Shultz will soon visit Israel within the framework of a Middle East tour aimed at promoting the U.S. peace plan.

PLO

PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has arrived in Morocco, where he was received by King Hassan II, according to Rabat radio. Prior to leaving Tunis for Fes, 'Arafat announced in a statement reported by KUNA that he has "no connection" with the U.S. Middle East peace plan. The Arabs should uphold their own Fes summit plan, he said, although this does not mean they should not listen to all views. Meanwhile, in an interview reported by Cairo radio, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said his government is prepared to receive 'Arafat any time the latter chooses to visit Egypt.

The controversy sparked by Syrian criticism of 'Arafat's recent talks with Jordan's King Husayn continued with further reports by Syrian and Jordanian media on the positions of personalities and groups within the PLO. Damascus radio reported that former Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah has rejected any form of Palestinian federation with Jordan. Amman radio said that three Palestinian organizations -- the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestinian Liberation Front and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine -- have now denied Syrian reports that they were among five Palestinian organizations that issued a statement opposing 'Arafat's visit to Jordan.

Syria

Following GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker's 11-14 October visit to Syria, Damascus television broadcast a Syrian-GDR joint statement announcing that the two sides have signed agreements on the continued development of long-term cooperation in industrial, scientific, technical and health affairs.

Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation -- Iraqi Air Force planes hit Khark Island oil installations and total Iranian losses in the Mandali region 11-13 October reached almost 2,300 killed, an Iraqi military communique carried by INA asserted. An Iranian Armed Forces communique carried by Tehran radio claimed that Iraq suffered 170 killed or wounded in the western battle sector on 13 October.

Iran on War, Gulf -- Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani warned that Iran's attacks in the Mandali area "are not the final actions" and that further offensive operations are likely. Speaking in a 12 October Tehran radio interview, Hashemi-Rafsanjani claimed that the Iranians can easily penetrate another 10 to 20 km into Iraq along the open ground beyond Mandali and asserted that if the Iranians reach a point from where their artillery can hit Baghdad it would be difficult for President Saddam Husayn to remain in power.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said in a speech to the UN General Assembly that Iran is capable of and responsible for assuring the security of the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf, IRNA reported.

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TEXT OF BABRAK KARMAL TELECAST IN HUNGARY

LD130648 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Kabul, Oct 12 BAKHTAR -- Following is the text of speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA telecast in Hungary during his recent visit to the People's Republic of Hungary at the end of a high power party and state delegation:

Comrades and friends of the People's Republic of Hungary: Allow me, on behalf of the party and the DRA state delegation to present the most cordial greetings of the toiling people of Afghanistan and all the PDPA members to you.

The cordial and friendly welcome accorded to the party and state delegation of DRA during its visit to your beautiful country obliges us to express our deep gratitude to the toiling people of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The victory of the April Revolution and especially its new and revolutionary phase has led the friendly and fraternal relations between the peoples, parties and governments of our countries, to a qualitatively new phase, based on international revolutionary solidarity, which are matters of honour and great importance for us.

The present visit of the party and the state delegation of the DRA to Hungarian People's Republic is a big step towards broadening and further strengthening the supreme ties of fraternal [passage indistinct] which would undoubtedly bring forth great influence in the interests of the toiling peoples of both countries.

Distinguished friends, more than four years has elapsed since the April Revolution in Afghanistan took place under the leadership of the PDPA, a party of the working class and all the working people of our country.

The revolution of Afghanistan underwent difficult course, full of ups and downs. But during this period, our party, as the leading force of the society, based on scientific and well-targeted policies, has taken steps towards strengthening revolutionary gains and rebuffing counter-revolutionary conspiracies. Our party, especially after putting an end to deviations and mistakes and leading the revolution to its new and evolutionary phase, has prepared extensive grounds for founding a new and just society in the country.

Right now, in spite of the difficulties encountered because of the imperialist interference in our internal affairs, major successes in the spheres of economic and social growth, enhancement of the living standard of people, democratisation of political and social life and attraction of millions of the toiling people towards revolution, have been accomplished. These successes mainly indicate the creation of new important elements in social and economic structure of the country.

One of our main successes during the current year has been the elimination of the main centres of counter-revolution all over the country. Our heroic armed forces succeeded in smashing the main hideouts of the enemies of the revolution and dealt fatal blows to agents of reaction and imperialism.

Generally speaking, one can categorically say that, after the new phase of the April Revolution, as a result of the well-principled, creative and scientifically formulated policy of our party, which is mainly reflected in the documents of the meetings and plenums of the Central Committee, in the extraordinary and important decisions and resolutions of the national conference of the PDPA and the basic documents, the programme of action of the party, approved by it, the revolutionary process is gaining strength day by day and has become stronger than before.

As a result of these actions, right now, thousands of our compatriots in the National Fatherland Front, the social base of the DRA, are unitedly defending revolution and its prominent aims and encountering the counter-revolutionaries properly.

In one word, the policy of our party has been warmly welcomed by national and democratic classes and strata of our society.

Toiling and noble people of Hungary, as you know, international imperialism led by aggressive U.S. imperialism in collusion with regional reaction and renegade Beijing hegemonists has not yet ended its interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the undeclared war of reaction and imperialism against the DRA still goes on. Imperialism, by intensifying tension in the region and arming the counter-revolutionary bandits is trying to continue its [words indistinct], shameful interference on the internal affairs of our country. The counterrevolutionist strategy of imperialism in Afghanistan is doomed to resolute failure.

As regards the situation around Afghanistan, our position is explicit, clear and evident. Our policy regarding the situation in the region, relations with the neighboring countries Iran and Pakistan, is fully reflected in the statement of May 14, 1980 and August 24, 1981. The Government of the DRA, through its creative, and all-sided initiatives, has tried to prepare real grounds through talks for the solution of the existing issues with the neighbouring countries. But, unfortunately, because of imperialism's interferences and provocations, our efforts to solve the problems through negotiations have not yielded the desired results.

Distinguished friends, imperialism's aggressive policy, under present conditions, is a serious threat to the cause of peace. Peoples of the world have been witness to one of the main manifestations of the Israeli Zionists supported by Reagan administration. Lebanon's tragedy once again unveiled savage acts of imperialism and Zionism against the heroic peoples of Palestine and Lebanon. Israeli Zionists, in collusion with imperialism, repeated bloody events in the current history in Lebanon. We resolutely condemn the imperialism's criminal policies which are being implemented in collaboration with Israel Zionists, and believe that the heroic people of Palestine can never be brought to their knees. Palestinians, backed and supported widely by the forces of peace and progress, continue their struggle for their just cause. This [words indistinct] will answer all conspiracies of imperialism.

Our party and government, in the present international situation, condemn all imperialist endeavours for intensification of tension in Europe and its activities for deployment of nuclear weapons in this continent and other parts of the world and declare that, in the current situation, the main task of the peace-loving and progressive forces is the intensification of their united struggle for peace, relaxation of tension and reduction [words indistinct].

We believe that the militarist policies of war-mongering imperialist circles can be stopped and the danger of war averted on the basis of the peace programmes of the socialist countries, especially the peace initiatives of the great Soviet Union, this real protector of peace and socialism.

We highly value the role played by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and its wise policy adopted at its 12th congress and the role of the Government of Hungary in strengthening peace and fighting against the danger of war. Socialist Hungary has played an important role for the cause of peace and reduction of international tensions. We believe that your country will play its role in future too.

Comrades and friends, the toiling people of Afghanistan, led by the PDPA, realise quite well that successful development of revolutionary changes in Afghanistan and deepening of the new social orientation of our country have an unbreakable relation with the aid and support of the progressive forces of the world, especially the socialist countries.

Our people understand well that the role of the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, in defending the revolutionary process in our country is prominent and great.

The toilers of Afghanistan will be grateful forever for all the assistance and support which have been presented to us by the Communist Party and the people of the Soviet Union in the most difficult days of our society's life. Afghans understand that Afghan-Soviet friendship is an important factor in fighting against the naked and shameful aggressions of imperialism against revolutionary Afghanistan and construction of a new society. We highly rate the friendly and fraternal aid of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the heroic people of Hungary, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism to the party and the people of the DRA, and feel deeply grateful to them.

During the visit to the Socialist Hungary, we acquired not only the invaluable experiences of construction of socialism, but once more we felt in practice and saw with our own eyes the powerful and revolutionary solidarity of the party, the state and the people of Hungary with the revolution in our country.

The visit of the party and state delegation of the DRA to the Hungarian Socialist Republic is a new and fresh step towards development of friendly relations and fraternal and comradely cooperation between our countries, people's and governments. The talks the meetings and discussions with the dear Comrade Janos Kadar and other esteemed comrades, the party and government leaders of Hungary further developed the bilateral relations between our countries. It widened and increased our acquaintance with the Socialist Hungary and provided favourable opportunity to once more express our common position and unity of our stand on the major international issues.

We have full confidence that the fruits of these discussions and meetings will be highly positive, great and useful and will have a deep and long-range desirable effects on the bilateral relations of the two sides.

Distinguished friends, at the end, on behalf of the Central Committee of the PDPA, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the heroic people of Afghanistan, I would like once again to express my sincere gratitude for the warm and cordial welcome accorded to the party and the state delegation of the DRA in your country.

Long live unbreakable friendship between the parties, peoples and Governments of Afghanistan and Hungary!

TV Interview

LD110250 Budapest Domestic Television in Hungarian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 82

[From "the week" program: interview with President Babrak Karmal by unidentified reporter in Budapest -- date not given -- recorded with Karmal remarks in Dari fading into Hungarian translation]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade Karmal, how would you characterize the current military and political state of your country?

[Answer] Today we have reached the point where our armed forces, the social organs and people's power, led by the party and united in a comprehensive national front, have eliminated the gangs sent by Pakistan into Afghanistan, gangs supported by the imperialists with arms, money and training. True, there are still some smaller groups here and there that intimidate the population with terrorist acts. They murder children, women and old people and set fire to or blow up agricultural areas, hospitals, bridges, schools and mosques.

However, I would like to stress that the armed forces of our republic are in control of the situation. Politically, our country's position is stable in the wake of the second phase of the revolution. Regarding our politics, it is the outcome of the national democratic nature of our revolution that we are pursuing a democratic policy. It is our aim to develop our society, economy and culture. Following the second phase of the revolution, the masses, the party and the state want the same thing and they support the same objectives. The establishment of the national front was the most important means in the realization of these plans. The distribution of land, which we are slowly carrying out day-by-day, is one of the greatest achievements of the second phase.

Workers, peasants, intellectuals, believers, tribal representatives, the small and medium bourgeoisie, and, in general, the national bourgeoisie, are participating in the national front. We have set off in their company on the path to building a new society.

[Question] Your government also has to carry out substantial economic tasks. What is the most important issue for you? In which of your tasks do you expect support from the socialist countries?

[Answer] The implementation of the land and water reform in a democratic way is the task we regard as most important in the economic sphere. Once we have achieved this aim, we will then want to develop and broaden our national industry. In spite of acts of sabotage by the reactionary forces, we have scored successes in internal and external trade.

Everyone knows that Afghanistan is an economically backward country. For this reason, we need roads, dikes and hydroelectric power stations. We also need cooperatives, state farms and up-to-date industry. Once we have created all these, this will, in turn, improve the people's living conditions.

Light and heavy industry are equally needed for the economic equilibrium of the country, for exploiting our national resources and for opening new mines. Possibilities for the realization of all these plans and for the establishment of all these projects are available. However, it is also a fact that Afghanistan needs help from the fraternal socialist countries for this work.

The assistance provided so far by the fraternal Hungarian People's Republic has been very important to us. As we still need help, we would be grateful if our requests are satisfied as far as possible. We would be very pleased if Hungary were to help us in the development of our economy and industry, the establishment of a transport network and in the training of cadres.

KESHTMAND RECEIVES CSSR ENERGY MINISTER

LD130718 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0447 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Kabul, October, BAKHTAR -- Sultan Ali Keshtmand, member of Politburo of the PDPA CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA received the visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, minister of energy and fuel of Czechoslovakia.

They discussed matters of mutual interest on various aspects in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

Mining Agreement Concluded

LD140654 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0605 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Kabul, Oct. 3, BAKHTAR -- An agreement on the expansion of technical and economic cooperation between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia in various spheres of development and exploitation of the coal mines in Afghanistan was concluded between the Ministry of Mines and Industries of the DRA and Ministry of the Energy and Fuel of Czechoslovakia here today.

Under this agreement, Czechoslovakia will be sending annually a number of experts to cooperate in the exploitation of coal at Karkar mine and developing energy resources in Afghanistan.

Vocational and professional delegations will also be further exchanged between the two countries. A number of Afghan experts will also be sent to Czechoslovakia to gain further experience in different fields of mines.

Another agreement on the delivery of the project designing documents related to the reconstruction of Karkar and Doodkash mine was concluded between the Ministry of Mines and Industry and the Ostrovoy Institute of Project Designing here today. With the implementation of the project of the reconstruction of Karkar and Doodkash mine, the coal production at these mines will be increased from 180 thousand tons to 200 thousand of every year.

Later the Czechoslovak minister of energy and fuel addressing a press conference highly lauded the progress made by Afghanistan under the leadership of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA. He added that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and other progressive countries of the world support the just struggle of the people of Afghanistan against the mercenary bands of imperialism headed by the notorious U.S. imperialism. At the end, he promised that every kind of selfless assistance will be rendered in various technical and economic spheres by Czechoslovakia to Afghanistan.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES 'CRUSHED' IN SAMANGAN

LD140723 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0603 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Kabul, Oct 13, BAKHTAR -- A band of counter-revolutionaries, was crushed by the operative battalion of Samangan Province in some villages of Hazrat-e Soltan subdistrict. A large quantity of assorted weapons was recovered from them.

GUERRILLAS INTENSIFY ACTIVITIES IN QANDAHAR

BK101035 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin have once again intensified their guerrilla activities in Qandahar city. During the last week of September, the freedom fighters conducted two different guerrilla operations in daytime. Meanwhile, as many as 300 Karmal troops are reported to have defected from their military units from the (Amir Shahid Bagh), the central area of Jalalabad city during the last 2 and 1/2 months.

PAKISTANI REPORTS ON SABOTEUR TRAINING DENIED

BK141517 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1433 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The following statement was made on the afternoon of October 14 by an official spokesman:

"There have been repeated stories in the Pakistan press alleging the existence of camps in India for the training of saboteurs. K.D. Sharma, the Indian ambassador in Pakistan, has already denied and denounced these allegations as absolute nonsense and rubbish. We are distressed that despite the ambassador's categoric [as heard] denial such allegations continue to be made in sections of the Pakistan press. When India and Pakistan are engaged in serious negotiations for the normalization of relations between them, including consideration of drafts of a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, a no-war pact and a joint commission, it is important that the atmosphere not be fouled by the floating of mischievious and untrue allegations. We would therefore like to reiterate the categoric denial already issued by our ambassador in Pakistan and express the hope that all sections of the Pakistan press will conduct themselves with a due sense of responsibility."

PAKISTAN ASKED TO RETURN HIJACKERS, PRISONERS

BK150917 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] India has again asked the Pakistan Government to return the apprehended hijackers of the Indian Airlines plane that was forcibly taken to Lahore last year. Minister of State for External Affairs A.A. Rahim said in the Rajya Sabha that verbal as well as written requests have been made for this. Pakistan President Gen Ziaul Haq had assured India that the hijackers would be returned, but this has not been done so far.

In another answer, the minister said there are at present more than 300 Indian national believed to be detained in various jails in Pakistan. This includes 43 defense personnel missing since the 1971 conflict. Most of the present civilian prisoners were detained in Pakistan after 1972. Their release and repatriation has been taken up with Pakistan authorities, the minister added.

Rahim also said that Bangladesh Government has assured India that it is not providing any assistance to the Mizo National Front elements operating from bases in Chittagong hill tracts in that country.

'CLOSE WATCH' ON PAKISTANI DEVELOPMENTS CITED

BK150913 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] India is keeping a close watch on the developments in Pakistan and is matching all the equipment that Islamabad is getting. This was stated by Defense Minister R. Venkataraman in the Lok Sabha today. He said the government has taken all precautions to protect our islands.

CORRESPONDENT CITES ZHAO ZIYANG ON BORDER DISPUTE

BK131705 Hong Kong AFP in English 1412 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] New Delhi, Oct. 13 (AFP) -- Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang has said that the Sino-Indian border dispute could be settled only on the basis of the five points China put forward in May, in line with its position since 1960, the English-language the HINDU daily reported today.

At the last round of official level talks held in New Delhi in May, Chinese Foreign Ministry advisor Fu Hao proposed the dispute be settled on the basis of equality, friendly consultations, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, fair and reasonable settlement and comprehensive solution.

Sino-Indian relations have remained soured since 1962 when the two countries fought a brief border war over their long-standing frontier dispute.

The Hindu correspondent G.K. Reddy said that in an interview in Beijing on October 3, "Mr Zhao left no scope at all for any ambiguity about the Chinese stand by stating categorically that China would not compromise on its sovereignty or make any unilateral concession."

Mr Reddy noted that "unfortunately, there was nothing new in the five points which were only components of the classic sentence that the Chinese officials had been repeating since 1960 during various stages of the talks on the border problem."

"The whole accent of Mr Zhao's advocacy of a fair and reasonable solution was on a comprehensive settlement of the entire border problem and its inter-related issues," he added.

He said that, at the same time, Mr Zhao was very keen that Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi should pay a visit to China to keep up the momentum of normalization in other spheres.

The two foreign ministers met in New Delhi in June 1981 and agreed that officials of the two governments should meet soon in an effort to negotiate a settlement of the border dispute and also lay down guidelines for normalization of relations. Two rounds of official level talks held in Beijing and New Delhi since have not produced any significant progress in solving the differences.

The correspondent said Mr Zhao conceded that a border settlement was central to a Sino-Indian normalization, but continued to maintain that the two countries should work together in other fields without waiting for a solution of this complex problem.

ARRESTED AKALI 'AGITATORS' IN PUNJAB FREED

BK140955 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] In Punjab, over 1,600 Akali agitators arrested in connection with the morcha [agitation] launched by the [Akali Dal] Party have been released till last evening. An official spokesman said in Chandigarh that they included those who have tendered apology or have been bailed out. He said the government has decided to release all the aged, ailing and minor agitators as well as those who tendered apology or offered bail.

The spokesman said that an additional 25 million rupees have been granted to the state prison department. Arrangements have been made to ensure adequate food, shelter and medical treatment for the arrested agitators. Forty additional doctors and a paramedical staff have been posted in the jails to meet the medical needs of the inmates.

HAQ ON U.S. ARMS SUPPLY, ROLE OF ARMED FORCES

BK141241 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said Pakistan, being a Muslim country, is a peaceful nation and it has always chosen for peaceful conditions in the region and the entire world.

He was addressing the officers and jawans [soldiers] at the Armored Corps Union in Naushera today. He said unfortunately, in this modern day the principle of might is right is still being pursued and no one comes to the aid of the weak. Keeping this fact in view the government has embarked upon a program of acquiring weapons for the armed forces. However, the acquisition of arms and equipment was not aimed at attacking anyone. The object is to create confidence in ourselves.

The president lauded the vital and decisive role played by the Armored Corps in different armed conflicts in the past. He however, advised the officers and jawans of corps to attain complete mastery over the new equipment being obtained. They should also strictly follow the principles laid down in the holy Koran and Sunnah as well as the Quaid's maxim of unity, faith and discipline.

Later, addressing the serving and retired officers of corps the president said Pakistan must stand on its own feet as survival of the fittest was still the cardinal principle in the present day world. It was his conviction that if Pakistan was internally secure, then nobody could cast an evil eye on it.

In this context the president referred to the package deal the government had entered with the United States for acquiring weapons. The weapons, he said, had already started coming in and more would come. As a result of implementing the 5-year program, he said Pakistan would not only become a viable but a formidable fortress of Islam. The Armed Forces of Pakistan would not only be able to defend its ideological but also geographical frontiers. The president said Pakistan was meant for Islam as it was created in the name of Islam. The armed forces had to play a prominent and positive role to take the country to its destined goal.

The president pointed to the rich resources of the country and its hardy people. He said its soldiers had also proved their mettle many a time. By utilizing all these resources the country could be turned into a real bastion of Islam. He stressed the need for creating and maintaining extreme accord, not only among the officers but also between the officers and men.

Turning to Afghanistan, the president declared that Pakistan would not let down the Afghan refugees who now comprise the largest ever assembly of refugees in history. He said Pakistan had been striving to settle the Afghanistan question through peaceful means and would continue to do so till the Afghan refugees were able to return to their homes in security and honor.

As for India, the president said Pakistan's relations with it should be based on the principle of equal partner, respect for each other and peaceful relationship. He referred to the offer of a no-war pact made by Pakistan to India.

Earlier on arrival, the president was received at the helipad by Provincial Governor Lt Gen Fazle Haq and Corps Commander Lt Gen C.A. Majid.

FRENCH FOREIGN SECRETARY GENERAL VISITS

First Round of Talks

BK111720 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The first round of talks between Secretary General of the French Foreign Office Francois Gutmann and Pakistan's foreign secretary was held in Islamabad today.

They exchanged views on international and regional issues including Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Lebanese and Middle East situation with special reference to the Palestinian problem. They also discussed the Iran-Iraq war. The views of the two countries were generally identical on many issues.

Niaz Naik Hosts Banquet

BK121702 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik has said that Pakistan and France have close identify and unanimity of views on international issues of common interest.

He made this observation while speaking at a banquet hosted in honor of the secretary general of the French Foreign Ministry Francois Gutmann in Islamabad last night. He said this identify of views will further strengthen and consolidate bilateral relations not only in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, but also in the larger interest of peace and stability in the world.

The foreign secretary said Pakistan attaches great importance to its relations with France and will continue to work with France to promote good will and cooperation among nations. He said it is a matter of great satisfaction for Pakistan that both countries have identical views on various problems and attach great importance to recent important developments in the region which have far-reaching effects.

Referring to French cooperation with Pakistan in the economic, trade, industrial and technical fields, he said Pakistan holds in high esteem France's liberal assistance to it.

Francois Gutmann said he was very much impressed to note the identity of views between the two sides during their talks in Islamabad yesterday afternoon. Referring to the Afghanistan problem, the secretary general of the French Foreign Ministry said Pakistan is the only country bearing the moral, financial and political pressures of this profound tragedy.

Stressing the need to develop bilateral relations, Gutmann said his current visit to Pakistan is indicative of the French desire to establish closer relations.

Final Round of Talks

BK121711 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Secretary General of the French Foreign Ministry Francois Gutmann held the second and final round of talks with Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik in Islamabad today. Our diplomatic representative understands that the discussions covered Indo-Pakistan relations with special reference to the efforts being made by Pakistan to normalize relations with India. Regional cooperation, global economic negotiations and France's relations with other countries were the other subjects which came under review at the talks. Important aspects of bilateral relations between the two countries were also discussed.

Haq-Gutmann Meeting

BK130142 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Secretary General of the French Foreign Office Francois Gutman called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this evening. He discussed with him matters of common interest. Earlier, Francois Gutmann held the second and final round of talks with Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik in Islamabad today. The radio Pakistan diplomatic representative understands that the discussions covered Indo-Pakistan relations with special reference to the efforts being made by Pakistan in normalizing relations with India.

Gutmann Visits Refugees

BK131152 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Secretary general of the French Foreign Office Francois Gutmann has reiterated his country's stand that all nations including the Afghans and Palestinians have the right to live in their own country in accordance with their traditions and religion. He was talking to Afghan refugees at Nasirbagh near Peshawar this morning. He said it had been constant endeavor of France that the international community took steps for the restoration of independence and honor to the Afghan people because their struggle needed political support of other countries. He complimented Pakistan in this regard.

Later Francois Gutmann visited a dispensary and school at a tented village. He was briefed there about the health and education facilities being extended to Afghan refugees.

Gutmann Leaves for Delhi

BK141141 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Secretary General of the French Foreign Office Francois Gutmann has said France supports Pakistan's stand on Afghanistan issue. He was talking to newsmen at the Lahore Airport because his departure for New Delhi this afternoon. Gutmann said he had free and frank discussions with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and other leaders on important issues and as a result of these talks, understanding between the two countries had increased. France and Pakistan were totally in agreement on various important issues including the Middle East.

'SIZEABLE QUANTITY' OF EXPLOSIVES SEIZED

BK141025 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The police seized a sizeable quantity of explosives from a private car near Peshawar on Tuesday. These include 1,600 dynamites, 2,500 detonators and 3,800 feet safety fuse.

HAQ SCHEDULED TO VISIT DPRK 23-26 OCTOBER

BK091617 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] It was officially announced in Islamabad today that the president will pay an official visit to the DPRK from 23-26 October at the invitation of President Kim Il-song. During this visit, the two leaders will exchange views on bilateral matters, international problems and the regional situation.

RAFSANJANI ON SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETING

GF141504 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Report on interview with 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani following Supreme Defense Council meeting in Tehran 12 October -- recorded]

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the Supreme Defense Council held a meeting chaired by Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the republic and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, and attended by other council members. Among those present were: Hashemi-Rafsanjani, representative of the imam to the Supreme Defense Council; Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister; Brigadier General Zahirnezhad, chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces; Colonel Salimi, minister of defense; Brother (?Shamkhani), acting commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards; Colonel Mo'inpur, commander of the air force; and Azizi, deputy foreign minister. The council discussed the situation in certain sectors of the front, future war plans and made decisions.

At the end of the meeting, Hashemi-Rafsanjani spoke with our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Question] What was discussed at the meeting and what decisions were made?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. At the meeting, reports on the situation at the war fronts were given to members of the Supreme Defense Council. The meeting discussed the final results of the operations and made (?recommendations) concerning war supplies, programs of the air force [words indistinct] and the building and maintenance of delicate war equipment. The meeting also discussed the matter of [word indistinct] of war which we possess and in which progress has been made in addition to other political and military problems.

[Question] Regarding the matters about the Muslim ibn 'Aqil operations and the victories achieved in this connection by our fighters, are these operations to be continued?

[Answer] The actions taken there are not final actions. As you are aware, the shortest road from Iran to Baghdad goes through Mandali [word indistinct] Baghdad. The objective of our action was the very same heights that were controlled by Baghdad [words indistinct] on our own land. And, during this prolonged action, it was natural to encounter obstacles. If we are to take some important steps in the future, one of the places from which one should move forward is located there.

The continuation of these operations has certain requirements and, in the coming days, the proposals of the (?strategists), whatever variations they may have with the real situation, will be considered. However, the possibility of continuing the operations is very great indeed.

[Question] (?With regard to the talk of peace that is being heard: Is there any possible change in the Iranian Republic's previous terms insisting on the ouster of Saddam to help bring peace to the area?)

[Answer] Peace mainly has been used as a tactic. In fact, we have concluded that the Iraqis do not really want peace. (?As the Iraqis themselves know), Iraq was talked into the war by reactionary elements in the area and the imperialists. And in view of this, I cannot believe that Iraq is speaking the truth.

Ultimately, peace has been used as a propaganda tool. Only they can use this type of weapons. We cannot use such a weapon because they are in our territory. They are also weak. They are also indebted. They are cruel and the aggressors. And as everyone knows, talks after a cease-fire always bring little results. For example, what happened in Lebanon, Syria, in the war with Israel? They want to create a situation in the name of peace that would deny all our rights. They are not serious in their talk.

However, we are serious. From the first day we spoke of peace until today, we have always been serious and we sincerely want peace. War is devastating to us. We hate war. We are fighting a defensive war and this defense will continue until we act our due. When a thief enters a house and takes away property, the defense against him does not stop at driving him out of the house. One should pursue him and take back the property. We are on the defensive and the state continues until we get our due. Iraq is lying when it talks of peace and noisily says Iran does not want peace. We have said before and say it again that they should come forward and give us our due and the aggressor should be reprimanded. The party responsible for aggression should be identified and it should be determined whether we are the aggressors or Iraq.

[Question] It is reported that the United States and the states associated with it are planning to stage maneuvers in this region. In this connection, meetings have been also held in this region. What is your view about this?

[Answer] This is nothing new. [Words indistinct] or that the United States want to stage maneuvers or not. The United States will use all possible means against us. (?We are already fighting the United States through its friend who is our enemy). We are not surprised at this. In fact, they have organized a vast propaganda campaign. Sudan announces that it is sending aid to Iraq. Iraq declares that it is sending aid. [as heard] The Persian Gulf Cooperation Council begins deliberations, the United Nations meets on security and the world media take up the story. This all is being done to break our will and to present us as warmongers. However, our thinking is clear and our path is clear. (?Our position), fortunately, is growing stronger every day and things are picking up.

[Question] In recent days, the imperialist and Zionist radio and press have been saying that the Islamic Republic (?has met setbacks in the war). What in your view is the aim of this kind of talk?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] From the very beginning of the war this has been their attitude and they have been prejudiced against us. Their propaganda clearly has increased since we have captured certain heights from Iraq and are within (?10-) km of Baghdad. We have already proved that we can easily make another jump of another few kilometers, say 10 km or 20 km. If our forces [words indistinct] reach a point from where our guns can hit Baghdad, it would be very difficult for Saddam to (?continue his stay). They know that if we want to take such a step, that is, if we want to move forward as we have done before whenever we wanted, we can.

After the difficult heights east of Mandali to Ba'qubah, there is comparatively open ground and it is not very difficult to cross this stretch. They do realize that our position is very good from a military point of view. Also, the war presently is being fought (?where their shelling will not affect our population).

[Question] What do you say regarding the new law on the organization of the army? How far has the Defense Ministry progressed in this regard?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] I have said (?the determination of our aims and objectives) has succeeded. It is possible, we hope, that we should announce it, and God willing, it will be announced at the proper time.

REZA'I VIEWS SUCCESS OF RECENT OPERATIONS

LD141112 Tehran IRNA in English 0914 GMT 14 Oct 82

["Iraqi Numerical, Material Superiority Proved Valueless Last Offensive" -- IRNA headline]

[Text] Kerman, Oct 13 IRNA -- The commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps [IRGC] Mohsen Reza'i said here today that between 50 to 60 Iraqi fighter planes and three brigades participated in the Muslim ibn 'Aqil operations (started on Oct 1).

Yet, he added, the Islamic combatants traversed over 10 kilometres of arduous mountainous by-roads during the first night and after passing between 50 to 60 mine-fields reached the feeble enemy and inflicted a great defeat upon it. The Islamic combatants suffered only 22 martyrs that night from a personnel of 15,000. The epic, he said, was unprecedented during the former operations.

The commander stated that the Islamic combatants captured the heights overlooking Mandali city, 100 kms from Baghdad.

Reza'i also said that another 40 kms of progress would enable the Islamic defenders to have any part of Baghdad within their artillery range, adding that the Iraqis need four divisions to prevent this.

Speaking on the desertion of troops from the Iraqi Army, he said Saddam was bewildered whether he should take care of Al-Basrah or this region.

The IRGC commander expressed hope that the war would be brought to an end by the Islamic combatants in the interests of Muslims.

Commenting on the results of his trips to some of the southern and central provinces of the country, Reza'i said, "We concluded that not even us [as received] were aware of our resources and the power of our nation."

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,079

LD141744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Communique No 1,079 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. With greetings to all the combative and brave sons of Islam and with thanks to all the heroes of the battlefronts for their self-sacrifices, a summary of the combat operations on the fronts is brought to your attention.

Yesterday, exchanges of heavy weapon fire continued in the western operational zone of the country; they were most intense in the (Miyan Tang) area.

Artillery fire of the Ground Forces of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and of the frontline units resulted in four light and heavy vehicles and one construction vehicle of the enemy being destroyed and three ammunition dumps of the Saddamist forces being set on fire. The enemy yesterday suffered 170 dead and wounded in this region.

At 1300 on 12 October, the enemy forces, using tanks and helicopters, attempted to penetrate our forces' defense positions on the Naft-e Shah-Sumar axis, but they were faced with the timely confrontation of the combative units of Islam and retreated after suffering losses and casualties.

Yesterday, on one of the western fronts, our forces opened fire on enemy positions, killing 20 Iraqi mercenaries and destroying a number of the aggressors' foxholes and trenches.

Our victorious combatants in the western region are in control of all zones and with the utmost power are carrying out their missions.

In the southern operational zone, our artillery units' heavy fire yesterday foiled all activities of the aggressive enemy and the forces of Islam, enjoying combat superiority, defended their positions.

Gunfire of the personnel of the Navy of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on enemy positions on the other side of the Arvand Rud destroyed six foxholes and trenches of the enemy, killing the occupants.

In the past 24 hours, some of the residential areas of Abadan came under the sporadic heavy weapon fire of the enemy; three houses and part of a religious center were destroyed and a government building was damaged.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

BAKHTARAN FRIDAY IMAM ASSASSINATED 15 OCTOBER

LD151056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Ayatollah Hajj Aqa Ata'ollah Ashrafi-Esfahani, representative of the imam and Friday imam of Bakhtaran, who had spent his life in the service of Islam and the Muslims, was martyred by the U.S. mercenary hypocrites at 1215 today at the altar. He gained the exalted status of martyrdom and joined the other three martyrs of the altar in their eternal peace.

According to reports, before the reading of the Friday prayer sermon in Bakhtaran, one of the hypocrites attacked Ayatollah Ashrafi-Esfahani with a handgrenade. The handgrenade exploded martyring the Friday imam of Bakhtaran and wounding several others. The hypocrite also was killed in this cowardly assassination.

SENTENCING OF 'QOTBZADEH'S ACCOMPLICES' REPORTED

GF140626 [Editorial report] Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian in its 2 October issue on page 2 carries a communique issued by the army revolutionary court, reporting the crimes of a number of Qotbzadeh's accomplices and their sentences. The communique, outlining the crimes of Seyyed Mehdi Mahdavi, says: The crimes were proven in the eyes of the court and therefore Seyyed Mehdi Mahdavi is considered a tyrant and corrupt and sentenced to be executed.

The communique then outlines the crimes of Col Qasem Hoseyni, "a former army prosecutor conversant with the judiciary who, by using this knowledge, resorted to clever measures during his interrogation and in court to pretend that he was not aware of the plot." He also is considered "a tyrant and corrupt" by the court and sentenced to be executed.

The crimes of Hoseyn Shavisi are recounted; he is sentenced to life imprisonment because "he was not completely aware of the plot and was arrested before handing over a house" to other plotters.

The communique goes on to review the crimes of other accused members of the group and their sentences. Darab Foruzan is sentenced to life imprisonment since "he was unaware of the main plot and was arrested before handing the house over or committing any other act." Mehdi Zar'e received a 15-year sentence "for his sincerity during the interrogation and in court." Col Javad Najafi received a 10-year sentence for the extent of his involvement even though "he denied all charges against him."

Retired Col Mahmud Zarrin-Khameh received a 10-year sentence "on the basis of the contents of the files, his confessions and the confessions of other defendants." Davad (Monaqebi-Bava'i) received an 8-year sentence and was disrobed for "having contacted Shari'atmadari to obtain his support." Shapur Pazhuhandeh received a 2-year sentence. "Because the files of Mas'ud Riazi, 'Abdolreza Hejazi and Ahmad 'Abbasi were incomplete, they were returned to the prosecutor's office and the executions of Seyyed Mehdi Mahdavi and Col Qasem Hoseyni were carried out."

SHARI'ATMADARI PLEADS FOR SON-IN-LAW'S RELEASE

LD091518 Tehran IRNA in English 1015 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Tehran, Oct 9, IRNA -- Seyyed Kazem Shari'atmadari has written a letter to the Islamic revolutionary court of the military, pleading for the release of his son-in-law Ahmad 'Abbasi, currently awaiting court verdict on charges of plotting to overthrow the Islamic Republic with Sadeq Qotbzadeh who along with two other accomplices was executed last month.

The letter dated, Sept 27, was published in today's issue of JOMHURI ISLAMI:

"In the name of the most high -- the revolutionary chief of the revolutionary court of the military, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Reyshahri.

"As you know I have given my vote for the Islamic Republic openly and I had accepted and I do accept the leadership of Ayatollah al-Ozma Khomeyni. I do not have any contacts with counterrevolutionary individuals or with their groups inside or outside (the country). I deny their stand and statements published by them and I believe their (acts) to be treason. I condemn the persons such as Mas'ud Rajavi, Reza Pahlavi, Bani-Sadr, Ashrai Pahlovi, Bakhtiar, Ahmad Madani, (Oveisi), 'Ali Amini, Hasan Nazih, Moqadam Maraqehie, and groups and organisations such as the Munafiqeen-e Khalq (MKO), Komeleh, Fedayeen-e Khalq, the Tudeh Party, monarchists, Democrats (Kurdish Democratic Party), National Front, and the outlawed Khalq Musalman Party and I believe them to be treacherous, and relying on the East or West.

"I request your honour to pardon my son-in-law Mr Ahmad 'Abbasi, who according to my view is a religious and faithful person, and (pardon him) in case he had been fooled by such treacherous and unpatriotic persons connected to the executed Qotbzadeh.

"In this respect, I have already requested to his honour Ayatollah al-Ozma Khomeyni for his pardon and forgiveness, which I hope will be accepted, with the help of God.

"And I, who had listened to (executed) Mehdi Mahdavi, on some matters in connection with the issue of Qotbzadeh, and failed in informing the matter to the concerned officials, am regretful and I ask for apology from the courageous and combatant people of Iran and I ask for pardon and forgiveness in the presence of the exalted God. Of course I will urge Hasan Agha Shari'atmadari (his son) who is abroad, not to be influenced by the mentioned unpatriotic individuals and other counterrevolutionary persons and not to have any connections with them. Seyyed Kazam Shari'atmadari."

Last May, Shari'atmadari had appeared on television and had pleaded for forgiveness for not informing the government officials of Qotbzadeh's plan to bomb the residence of Imam Khomeyni.

Qotbzadeh was arrested in April after being suspected of counterrevolutionary activities. He later confessed in a televised interview that he and a number of civilian and militarymen were attempting to martyr Imam Khomeyni and blame the incident on the imam's close aids thus being able to take over power. He was executed on Sept 15th after standing trial in the Islamic revolutionary court of the military here.

Two other of his co-conspirators, Mehdi Mahdavi and a colonel, Qasem Hoseyni, were also executed on Sept 29th.

Ahmad 'Abbasi, Abdolreza Hezjazi, and Mas'ud Riazi, are still awaiting their court verdict after their cases were held for further investigations.

Meanwhile the daily JOMHURI ISLAMI, while publishing the letter, also commented that the Islamic court could not pardon someone "because of the request of this or that person... the acceptance of Shari'atmadari's request by the court would be discrimination and would not have any justification."

"Can anyone believe that the writer of this letter is the same person who claimed leadership of the revolution and believed himself to be a marja' taqlid (ranking religious juresprudent)?" it asked. The paper further noted that what kind of an authority could a person have while showing so much impotence in this letter.

Concerning earlier events just after the revolutionary takeover of the U.S. Embassy by Muslim militant students in the spring of 1980, the paper also printed a letter Shari'atmadari had written to the residents of Khalkhal in East-Azarbaijan Province, in which he had assured his supporters there that he would act upon his "religious duty" if obstacles were made against his Khalq Musalman (Muslim People) Party.

Khalq Musalman was banned shortly after it made a number of counterrevolutionary moves in East-Azarbaijan, which led to a number of secret clashes between the supporters of Shari'atmadari and the people there.

The paper said that this letter was just the same as the one he had written for dissolving of Khalq Musalman Party, only after it was too late and the people had learned of the group's U.S. inspired activities.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM NEW YORK 14 OCT

LD150148 Tehran IRNA in English 1937 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 14, IRNA -- Foreign Minister Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati returned to Tehran this evening ending his week-long stay in New York attending the U.N. General Assembly's annual meeting.

In a speech delivered in U.N. by Dr. Velayati, Islamic Republic's views were expressed concerning the current global issues such as invasion of Lebanon by Zionist occupying regime, Iraqi imposed war on Iran, incursion of Soviet Union into Afghanistan and the world disarmament.

In their meetings with Dr. Velayati, U.N. secretary general and secretary general of Islamic Conference Organisation as well as some other participating foreign ministers brought up the issue of Iraqi imposed war on Iran and asked Islamic Republic to terminate the conflict. In response Dr. Velayati said that, Iraq is still stationed in parts of Iran's territory and that Islamic Republic would continue just defense until vindicating her legitimate rights.

While in New York Dr. Velayati held talks with his Tanzanian counterpart, Salim A. Salim. A joint communique by the two ministers, officially announced the establishment of diplomatic relations between Islamic Republic of Iran and Tanzania which Dr. Velayati termed very important, elaborating that Islamic Republic would continue to expand her relations with Third World countries and Islamic states.

OFFICIALS WELCOME STUDENTS RETURNING FROM FRG

LD150916 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The Central News Unit reports that 26 Muslim combative students following the line of the imam who spent approximately 6 months in the medieval jails of West Germany, after having been released from the claws of the fascist German police, arrived at Mehrabad Airport today and were welcomed by Sheykh ol-Eslam, deputy minister of foreign affairs in charge of political affairs, several other officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the prime minister's office and a number of Tehran citizens.

MUSAVI DISCUSSES OPEC, IRAQ, GULF COUNTRIES

GF131851 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 27 Sep 82 p 2

["Exclusive" interview with Prime Minister Musavi -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is the role of the Islamic Republic in OPEC and how have we affected the prices?

[Answer] When we look at the operations of OPEC since its inception, we see that Iran has had a positive role. It is among those organizations looked at positively by our country. However, there are other countries among OPEC members who give priority to the interests of the United States, the West and oppressive powers over their own interests, and due to this, there is always some form of contrast in the oil policies within OPEC. Had we not faced this matter attentively it would have been possible for this organization to be transformed into an organization that could deal a blow against our Islamic revolution at some point in time.

[Question] What will be the position of the Islamic Republic toward the countries that have aided the Iraqi regime in some form after the end of the war imposed by Iraq on Iran?

[Answer] We have no intention of fighting the countries of the region and repeatedly have announced our policies on the subject. We repeatedly have warned that cooperation with the flimsy regime of Saddam is not to the advantage of any of the countries of the region and have heard good answers in this respect from around the Gulf. Realists have portrayed the future well and have answered our call positively. In general, we base our foreign policy on the actions of each regime. Naturally, if a country continues its confrontationist policies toward us, a country that has bloodied the American nose and has dealt them such blows, we can easily act against the confrontationist policies of such countries. Those countries who want to have peace and stability in the area must not be afraid of our chants of "God is great" raised in our country against the oppressive powers and we can have friendly relations with such countries.

[Question] God forbid, had Saddam won this war, to what extent would he have threatened the entire region and especially the Gulf countries?

[Answer] Saddam's victory in this war could have been considered a U.S. victory in the entire region. It naturally would have wanted to seriously threaten the existence of our Islamic Republic.

[Question] How will the Islamic Republic of Iran protect the other countries of the region against the aggressions of the Iraqi regime?

[Answer] Iraq no longer has the power to commit aggressions against other countries; it has to hold on to its hat before the wind takes it. We hope that, with the help and reliance on the Almighty and the sacrifice of our fighters, we soon will see the distruction of Saddam in the area.

GUARDS CORPS URGES VOLUNTEERS TO SIGN UP

LD141146 Tehran IRNA in English 1040 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Tehran, Oct 13, IRNA -- The Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps [IRGC] has called on volunteers to sign up at local branches of the IRGC in Tehran and the provinces in order to be dispatched to the fronts.

In an announcement released tonight, the IRGC said that the volunteers would be sent "to ward off the aggression of world arrogance by the hands of the Ba'thist regime ruling in Iraq and (therefore) to be the ones who would open the road to the (Karbala)."

In a separate development, the Islamic ad-Da'wah Party of Iraq released a statement today on the maryrdom of three Iraqi Muslim fighters in the battlefronts of the (?imposed war). It said that the martyrs [words indistinct] along the Iranian Muslim forces.

Also the statement said that there will be a ceremony tomorrow afternoon at Tehran's Ark Mosque to commemorate the maryrs.

BUSHEHR GUARDS COMMANDER COMMENTS ON WAR

GF120622 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Part I of interview with Bushehr Islamic Revolution Guards Corps Commander Mohammadi following his return from the fronts -- date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Dear listeners, we are with Brother Mohammadi, commander of the Bushehr Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, after his long presence at the fronts of right against wrong. Brother Mohammadi, please tell us about the battlefronts and the status of the activities of the revolutionary forces.

[Answer] We see today old men with white hair and youths who have yet to reach thier manhood on the fronts. This shows that we follow a philosphical line contrary to the (?propaganda uproar) of the superpowers and the so-called world military experts about the presence of our youth on the fronts; this is how we want it to be. As Imam Hoseyn, our leader, sacrificed his youth and even his child for his philosophy, we also must continue on this road. And the uproar by the superpowers and the sly of the world is of no importance to us. As far as support for the fronts is concerned, this clearly shows the sacrifice of our people. With one look, we can see that material -- especially food -- that cannot be seen in any house in our nation today can be found at the fronts in a more than sufficient amount. Thus, our fighters enjoy very good conditions in this respect. This is a very important matter. Considering the length of the war which has exceeded 2 years, the economic stagnation which has been caused by our revolutionary trends and the enemy's economic embargo, nothing has effected us. While our fighters are at the fronts, the people sincerely and with sacrifice help them with their financial support.

Operationally speaking, our people have excellent morale. It is a condition that cannot be explained by anyone. In the majority of fronts, I should say in all of them, thanks to the almighty, we enjoy the upper hand. There is not a great deal of movement in the southern fronts at the moment, it is mostly an exchange of artillery fire.

Our forces are in a defensive mode and, God willing, will be preparing themselves for the near future. What I should say about the southern front and the areas around Basra, as our umma' observe, our forces are several kilometers inside Iraq, especially around (?Zeyd) which is an Iraqi post now occupied by our forces. The Iraqis have concentrated all their forces at this front because they assumed that we have concentrated all our forces there. They resorted to all their tricks to stop any further advance by our forces into their territory. However, with our latest operation, the Muslim ibn 'Aqil operation, we showed them that it was not so and, at any time and anywhere we wish, we can begin to act with the Lord's help and our actions will be effective and will achieve the desired goal. While our forces have excellent morale, the Iraqi forces have a very weak one because they are not fighting for a goal.

Part II of Interview

GF131416 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Part II of interview with Bushehr Islamic Revolution Guard Corps Commander Mohammadi, following his return from the fronts -- date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] In reply to a question from our correspondent regarding his analysis of the reaction and the widespread propaganda by the adherents of reactionism following the latest attack by the Islamic forces in the western part of the country and the UN Security Council meeting held in this connection, Brother Mohammadi said:

In this connection, the major issue, as you should understand, is that the major powers, both Western and Eastern, who are directly interested in the war that Iraq is leading, aim at saving the Baghdad regime. And, according to our intelligence, neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has so far found a suitable puppet, or a slavish and obedient replacement for Saddam, to serve them in Iraq. Therefore, they are trying to save the present regime by whatever means they can find. To achieve their objective, they might try any possible method. For example, the past few days have been very crucial from the Western point of view for these reasons:

Before the operations in the Sumar sector, the Iraqi forces held certain strategic portions of our territory and were able to extend their control over all Sumar. They also had a comparatively small force deployed, that included between two and three brigades and which could operate with some ease in that area.

However, with the start of the operations, which were charismatic indeed, and which included help from providence that was even sensed by the brothers fighting in that area, the Iraqis were somewhat surprised.

What is more, through the operation against the Iraqis, our forces have gained complete control over the area. Here, between the Iraqi towns of Mandali and Baghdad, there is a 100 km stretch of road that is flat and desolate. It would not be very difficult for our forces to gain the heights of [name indistinct] on this road from where they would be able to shell Baghdad itself. The problem is very grave indeed for the regime in Baghdad and for the other powers.

On the other hand, as I have said before, Iraq, in order to have a defense line in front of Baghdad was deploying only two brigades of its army. Currently, even when they have to defend a plain, they are forced to deploy a very large number of forces, at least four divisions.

This is backbreaking for Saddam. According to our intelligence, he might use four divisions in the aforementioned area because this area is very important to them. However, if that happens, it will create a gap for the Iraqi Army and make the Iraqi defeat 100 percent definite, with the help of God.

Furthermore, with the beginning of the operations, Saddam was naturally nervous and started complaining to all the so-called international organizations and the human rights organization. And these in turn, because the safety of Saddam is vital to them, are holding meetings and talking of peace and end without any conditions.

The situation becomes ridiculous because, after 2 years of Iraqi destruction and devastation visited on us, they would never have proposed a cease-fire on our behalf. Even if they had, it would have been to save Iraqi gains. When our forces declare we are prepared to take Baghdad and liberate Jerusalem, these organizations ridicule us. This is quite natural. Whenever we have talked of revolutions similar to that in Iran, which by the grace of God has succeeded and has been recognized by the world at large, these organizations have reacted by creating similar situations and busily holding meetings. However, our revolution in no way has been affected by them nor is it expected to be so. With help from God, they will not have any affect.

SUDANESE MILITARY AID TO IRAQ CRITICIZED

GF090708 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpt] What is the value of the Sudanese support, if it is real? And what is its influence on the military equation that exists on the war fronts and that favors the Islamic Republic?

Had Numayri only thought a little of the problem of his dear friend Saddam he would not have adopted a decision to send a brigade of his armed forces and he would not have embroiled himself in a net from which he cannot free himself.

Saddam's problem is not in the lack of numbers or equipment as Numayri, Husni Mubarak and others believe and who, in response, send him arms and soldiers. Saddam's main problem is his adherence to falsehood and his continuing pursuit of the path of evil so much so that the sincere sons of the Iraqi people had to renounce him and condemn his regime to popular isolation. The rest of his soldiers were taken by force from their homes to the fighting fronts and have very low morale.

This is, in brief, Saddam's problem in the war. He does not lack soldiers. He lacks morale and faith in this aggressive war that he is waging against Islam. So what is the use of the Sudanese forces and what is the benefit of Numayri's decision to enter the war in support of Saddam while he himself suffers from a bad security situation and from the deterioration of the military and economic situations?

If we discuss the reality of the Numayri decision in view of the existing situation in Sudan, we find that the goals of this decision does not exceed propagandist aims. As it is known, the Sudanese Army is not more than 70,000 soldiers and possesses 44 Soviet and British-made old fighter planes. As for its other weapons, they are also old and are not fit for a long war. As for the training of this army, it was based on these old weapons, and thus, its military efficiency is quite low.

At the same time, the Sudanese regime also faces a severe economic recession. Its debts exceed $4 billion and inflation is eating away its octopodan arms and the entire individual income of all the oppressed Sudanese masses. This is Sudan's situation under the shadow of Numayri's regime and under the new colonial hegemony in Sudan.

10 IRAQI SOLDIERS KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION

GF091908 Tehran IRNA in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] [Name indistinct], 9 Oct (IRNA) -- Ten Iraqi soldiers were killed and others were wounded following a mine explosion which was laid by the Iraqi Muslim Mujahidin on the Iraqi (Birazinjah) road the day before yesterday. An Iraqi officer, two soldiers and a mercenary were killed by mistake in an ambush set by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries against the Iraqi mujahidin.

IRNA REPORTS 'OUTLAWS, BANDITS' KILLED IN CLASHES

LD102112 Tehran IRNA in English 2014 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Sanandaj, Oct. 9, IRNA -- Seven outlaws were killed in one of the villages of Marivan, Kordestan Province during clashes with Islamic revolutionary guards on Friday.

Meanwhile, 12 bandits were killed and several others wounded during an armed clash with Islamic revolutionary guards in a village in Marivan during the past week.

Two villages of Sardasht, in West Azarbayjan Province were cleared of counterrevolutionary groups Friday and one of the outlaws was killed and two others wounded.

Also, in another clash in one of the villages of Naqadeh, in West Azarbayjan Province, three thugs were killed and several others were wounded and the rest fled the scene in a clash with Islamic combatants on Thursday. The clash occurred following an attack by counterrevolutionary groups upon the village. During the 90 minute clash, the outlaws inflicted damages upon some of the houses using heavy and light arms.

In another development, a large amount of munitions was discovered and seized in one of the heights around Bukan, West Azarbayjan Province, which was recently cleared of counter-revolutionary agents, it was announced today.

CLANDESTINE EXAMINES CLASHES IN KORDESTAN

GF101843 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] According to our correspondent, 12,000 armed Kurdish fighters, in a lighting attack, liberated areas recently occupied by guards, forcing the Khomeyni forces to retreat. They inflicted heavy casualties on the guards.

The clandestine Seda-ye Iran radio, quoting a dispatch by its correspondent, reported that in northwestern Iran and the Kurdish areas, heavy clashes are going on.

About 70,000 guards and mobilization personnel participated in the attack against the armed Kurdish fighters, whose main bases are around Mahabad. They used heavy artillery and destroyed dozens of villages and murdered thousands of unarmed, innocent people.

According to a report by a French volunteer doctor, the Khomeyni guards used napalm and phosphorous bombs in their attacks against Kurdish regions.

Our correspondent states: The armed Kurdish fighters have been able to strongly crush the attacks by the guards. Four of the well-known Iranian Kurdish tribes have joined the forces opposing Khomeyni's regime.

The first strong clash with the revolution guards in Kurdish regions occurred last week when Kurdish fighters attacked several military bases in the area.

In these battles, Kurdish fighters succeeded in capturing two major areas which reach two western Iranian cities.

According to our reports, in the latest clashes between the armed Kurds and revolution guards, hundreds from each side have been killed or wounded. Members of four tribes -- Shakkak, Bahiadeh, Sinkuh and Hartis -- have been moved to the border regions near Pakistan during the past weeks on the order of Khomeyni and by the revolution guards because of their close relations with the opposition.

According to a Kurdish spokesman, 'Ali Qazi, all these people are being kept in tents that are surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by armed guards.

According to our correspondent, Khomeyni intends to establish his Shi'ite faith among the Sunni Kurds. Dispatch of hundreds of Shi'a mullahs to Kurdish cities in recent weeks and religious proaganda has angered Kurdish religious leaders.

Three other struggling groups, including the Kurdish Democratic Party, are currently fighting the forces dispatched by the regime to the west of the country. All activities of these tribes are reported to areas outside Kordestan.

KHOMEYNI SUPPORTS AGRICULTURE, SMALL INDUSTRY

LD091432 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Mr Banki, minister of state in charge of plan and budget organizations, accompanied by deputies of these organizations, this morning was received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During this audience, Mr Banki presented a report to the imam of the Islamic ummai pertaining to the achievements of these organizations. Afterwards, Imam Khomeyni graciously made some remarks, the text of which is:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. One of our important problems is the economy. We must try to become economically strong and independent. We should pay more attention to agriculture, which was neglected by the former regime in order to make us dependent. Of course, we must develop industry as well. However, if we deviate from agriculture, we will lose what we have. The aim of the former regime, with all its propaganda about the great civilization, was to destroy our agriculture. In a country with water resources and land, they wasted water and the agricultural lands were abandoned. People should avoid wasting water. They should take advantage of the land. People should be active in the agricultural sector and in small industries.

The attention paid by the government to heavy industries should not make them neglect small industries and thus lead to their destruction. The government must use all its power in the agricultural sector.

The reason behind the supervision of the clergy in the Economic Council and in other programs is that they have knowledge of shari'a affairs and their supervision will ensure that the plan prepared by you will not be rejected by the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the Council of Guardians when you send these plans for approval. As a result, things will become easy and you will not waste time on programs.

I say prayers for you and all those who serve Islam and the revolution. I hope you will be successful.